

## Appendix A

### Names and Terms Used in the Climate Action Plan

#### City of Fremont Buildings

City Hall	3300 Capitol Avenue
Development Services Center	39550 Liberty Street
Family Resource Center	39155 Liberty Street
Fire Station #2	37299 Niles Boulevard
Fire Station #6	4355 Central Avenue
Fire Station #11	47200 Lakeview Boulevard
Fremont Main Library	2400 Stevenson Boulevard
Fremont Senior Center	40086 Paseo Padre Parkway
Leon J. Mezzetti Maintenance Center	42551 Osgood Road
Police Building	2000 Stevenson Boulevard
Wally Pond Irvington Community Center	41885 Blacow Road

#### Other Locations and Facilities

Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility	10840 Altamont Pass Road, Livermore
Centerville Train Depot	37250 Fremont Boulevard
Fremont BART Station	2000 BART Way
Irvington Presbyterian Church	4181 Irvington Avenue
Mission San Jose Community Park	41403 Mission Boulevard
Tri-Cities Recycling and Disposal Facility	7010 Auto Mall Parkway

## Agencies and Organizations

<b>ACE</b>	Altamont Commuter Express runs trains between Stockton and San Jose.
<b>ACWD</b>	Alameda County Water District is the public agency providing water service to the cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City.
<b>ABAG</b>	Association of Bay Area Governments is the metropolitan planning organization for the nine-county San Francisco Bay Region.
<b>ARB</b>	The California Air Resources Board is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, an organization which reports directly to the Governor's Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government. Reducing California's emission of greenhouse gases is one of the major goals of ARB.
<b>BAAQMD</b>	Bay Area Air Quality Management District is the regional government agency that regulates sources of air pollution within the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.
<b>BCDC</b>	Bay Conservation and Development Commission is a 27-member commission with certain regulatory responsibilities over the waters and specified land areas of the greater San Francisco Bay.
<b>BART</b>	Bay Area Rapid Transit is the rail system providing rapid transit and commuter rail to the San Francisco Bay Area.
<b>BACC</b>	The Bay Area Climate Collaborative brings together leaders from government, the business community, academia, and not-for-profit advocacy groups to address the challenge of climate change across the region.
<b>CEC</b>	The California Energy Commission is the state's primary agency for addressing energy policy and planning.
<b>CPUC</b>	The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or PUC) is a State agency which regulates California's privately owned public utilities (such as PG&E), including electric power, natural gas, telecommunications, and water companies.
<b>CALMAX</b>	California Materials Exchange Portal is CalRecycle's web portal connecting businesses, organizations, manufacturers, schools, and individuals with the online resources for exchanging materials such as electronics, textiles, and building supplies.

<b>CalRecycle</b>	Officially known as the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, CalRecycle is the state's leading authority on recycling, waste reduction, and product reuse.
<b>Caltrans</b>	The California Department of Transportation is involved with many aspects of the state's public transportation system, including management of the State's highways.
<b>CYES</b>	California Youth Energy Services is a program offered by the Rising Sun Energy Center. The CYES program trains young people to conduct "Green House Calls", during which they check homes for energy efficiency, install free energy and water-saving equipment, and provide personalized recommendations for further energy and water savings.
<b>DOE</b>	The U.S. Department of Energy is a Cabinet-level federal department whose mission is to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.
<b>DOT</b>	The U.S. Department of Transportation is a Cabinet-level federal department concerned with the nation's transportation systems.
<b>EECGB</b>	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program was funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The program provided funding through formula and competitive grants to cities, counties, states, territories and Indian tribes for energy efficiency and conservation projects.
<b>EPA</b>	The United States Environmental Protection Agency is a federal agency which writes and enforces regulations, based on laws passed by Congress, to protect human health and the environment.
<b>ICLEI</b>	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability is an international association of local governments, regional and national government organizations committed to sustainable development. ICLEI stands for "International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives."
<b>IPCC</b>	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the leading international scientific body for the assessment of climate change. The IPCC reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. It does not conduct research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters.

<b>MTC</b>	The Metropolitan Transportation Commission is the transportation planning, coordinating and financing agency for the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.
<b>NHTSA</b>	The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration sets fuel economy standards. The NHTSA also sets and enforces safety performance standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, and provides grants to state and local governments to enable them to conduct effective local highway safety programs.
<b>PG&amp;E</b>	Pacific Gas and Electric Company is an investor-owned utility providing electricity and natural gas to northern and central California, including the City of Fremont.
<b>PPIC</b>	The Public Policy Institute of California is a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank that conducts nonpartisan research in a variety of topical areas intended to inform and improve public policy in California.
<b>SPUR</b>	San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association is a member-supported, non-profit organization which seeks, through research, education and advocacy, to promote good planning and good government in the San Francisco Bay Area.

#### **StopWaste.Org**

The common name for the Alameda County Waste Management Authority and the Source Reduction and Recycling Board, which form an integrated Agency dedicated to achieving the most environmentally sound solid waste management and resource conservation program for the people of Alameda County.

<b>USD</b>	Union Sanitary District is an independent special district providing wastewater collection, treatment and disposal to the cities of Fremont, Newark, and Union City.
<b>EIA</b>	The U.S. Energy Information Administration is the agency within the U.S. Department of Energy that collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA is the Nation's premier source of energy information and, by law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government.
<b>VTa</b>	The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority is an independent special district that provides bus, light rail, and paratransit services to Santa Clara County. VTA also participates as a funding partner in regional rail service,

and is responsible for countywide transportation planning, design and construction.

**WMI** Waste Management, Inc. is a national publicly traded waste management company that owns the Tri-Cities Recycling and Disposal Facility in Fremont and the Altamont Landfill near Livermore, where Fremont garbage is ultimately disposed. WMI is a holding company and all operations are conducted by its subsidiaries.

### **Definition of Terms**

**Adaptation:** Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which minimizes harm or takes advantage of beneficial opportunities.

**Alternative fuel vehicle:** A vehicle that is primarily powered by an energy source other than the conventional sources of petroleum and diesel. Under this definition, hybrid vehicles which utilize both petroleum and electricity to power the vehicle would be considered alternative fuel vehicles. Some definitions exclude vehicles using any petroleum or diesel as a power source.

**Baseline inventory:** An accounting of the greenhouse gas emissions emitted to and/or removed from the atmosphere over a specified period of time, usually one year. The data collected in the baseline inventory provides a benchmark for assessing progress in reducing emissions and tracking trends.

**Capital Improvement Program Plan:** The City of Fremont's biennial plan for identifying, prioritizing and funding capital projects.

**Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e):** A measurement that allows for the direct comparison of the impacts of different greenhouse gas emissions.

**Carbon intensity:** The amount of carbon (in terms of weight) emitted per unit of energy consumed. A common measure of carbon intensity is the weight of carbon per British thermal unit (BTU).

**Certified Green Business:** A business receiving certification by the *Bay Area Green Business Program*, a partnership of business, government and utilities that verifies businesses meet higher standards of environmental performance. The program, coordinated by the Association of Bay Area Governments, helps local businesses comply with environmental regulations and take actions to conserve resources, prevent pollution, minimize waste, and reduce their carbon footprint.

**CEQA:** The California Environmental Quality Act is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible.

**Climate change:** Long-term variation in the average weather patterns in a place or region, over time frames ranging from decades to millions of years, whether due to natural causes or as a result of human activity.

**Cool roof:** Cool roofs stay at or near the ambient air temperature due to the characteristics of their outer layer. Benefits of keeping a roof's surface cooler include air-conditioning energy and demand savings, monetary savings, and increased human comfort.

**Distributed energy resource:** Small-scale power generation technologies located close to where the electricity will be used. Examples of distributed energy resources include solar photovoltaic systems, wind turbines, and small fuel cells.

**Extended Producer Responsibility:** EPR is an approach to materials management that places shared responsibility for end-of-life product management on the producers, and all entities involved in the product lifecycle, instead of the general public. Examples of EPR strategies are buy-back or corporate recycling programs (other than municipal programs) that shift the responsibility for dealing with waste from government to private industry.

**Global warming:** The progressive gradual rise of the Earth's average surface temperature.

**Greenhouse gas:** A natural or human-made gas which exhibits the 'greenhouse' property of allowing sunlight to enter Earth's atmosphere, absorbing the infrared radiation (heat) which results when sunlight is reflected off the Earth's surface, and trapping this heat in the atmosphere.

**GreenPoint Rating:** A rating system for homes developed by the non-profit organization BuildItGreen that aims to achieve energy efficiency above the minimum required by State law.

**Kilowatt hour (kWh):** A unit of measure equal to 1,000 watts of power expended for one hour. The kWh is the unit used by power companies to determine the amount of energy used by a home or business for billing purposes.

**LEED™:** Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design is a third-party certification program and the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high-performance residential and non-residential green buildings. LEED was developed by the non-profit *U.S. Green Building Council*.

**Metric tons of carbon dioxide (MTCO<sub>2</sub>):** The international reporting standard for carbon dioxide emissions.

**Operating Budget:** The City of Fremont's annual budget that describes how the City will incur obligations, pay operating expenses, and allocate resources among departments.

**Pavement condition index:** MTC and local jurisdictions use a pavement condition index (PCI) score that rates segments of paved roadways on a scale from 0 to 100. MTC established a 75-point score as a target for roadway quality in its long-range *Transportation 2035 Plan*, adopted in 2009. This score describes pavements in good condition requiring mostly preventive maintenance. In 2009, Fremont's roads were rated at 66, a 'fair' rating indicating the likely need for rehabilitation and preventive maintenance to prevent further degradation.

**Renewable energy resource:** Energy sources that are naturally replenishing but flow limited. They are inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Examples include wind, solar, and ocean waves.

**Useful life of transit asset:** This is a performance measure used by MTC to assess the state of good repair of the region's transit capital assets. A brand new asset such as a new bus has an asset age of 0%, whereas a 30-year-old bus with an expected useful life of 40 years has an asset age of 75%. The regional target is to reduce the average age to 50% of the useful life, which essentially means that asset replacement is occurring on a regular, sustainable basis.

**Zero net energy building:** A building that will consume no net energy in a typical year since the energy used by the building's systems is equal to the amount provided by on-site or nearby renewable energy sources.